

Chapter 17

CONUS REPLACEMENT CENTER

This chapter describes the CONUS replacement center (CRC) mission, functions, organization, and employment.

GENERAL

The deputy chief of staff for personnel (DCSPER) is the policy proponent for the CRC. U. S. Total Army (USTA) PERSCOM is the executive agent for replacement distribution planning and execution. PERSCOM controls and coordinates filler and replacement (non-unit related personnel (NRP) to include civilians) flow through the CRCs to the port of embarkation. USTA PERSCOM provides guidance to the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (USARPERCEN) on mobilization stations for Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) personnel for training prior to movement to the CRC.

Forces Command (FORSCOM) commands CRC-designated replacement battalions through the U.S. Army Reserve command during peacetime. Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) is the Army's executive agent for CRC operation. It has responsibility for: training guidance and doctrine development; organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE) stockage plans, management, and distribution; and budget program development.

The deputy chief of staff for operations (DCSOPS) notifies the DCSPER of the requirement for the establishment of CRCs. On determination of the DCSPER, the TRADOC commander orders designated installation commanders to establish and operate CRCs. Each CRC consists of the installation commander, and staff, personnel replacement battalion, and subordinate replacement companies.

MISSION

The CRC mission is to receive replacement soldiers and civilians, provide theater-specific equipment, and prepare replacements. The CRC replacement battalion accounts for and reports the status of replacements, coordinates equipping, transportation and training, and stages personnel for movement to a theater of operations. The CRC becomes a CONUS demobilization center (CDC) upon redeployment. It receives, outprocesses, and accounts for individuals returning from the theater, to include soldiers, civilians, non-combatant evacuees, and American Red Cross personnel.

CRITICAL TASKS

CRC replacement battalions have responsibility for the following critical tasks:

- Certify soldier readiness processing qualifications.
- Coordinate for installation processing requirements when needed.
- Coordinate for equipping soldiers and DA civilians, contract civilians, and American Red Cross personnel.
- Coordinate training.
- Provide/coordinate for theater-specific briefings.
- Coordinate movement around the installation and to the port of embarkation.
- Create and provide manifests.
- Enter data into the replacement processing data base, and transmit to USTA PERSCOM daily.
- Report non-deployable personnel to the post AG for separation or reassignment.
- Receive all classes of individuals arriving from the theater, and coordinate with the installation for disposition and security.
- Coordinate outprocessing procedures with the installation.
- Report personnel that are not dischargeable to the post AG.

ORGANIZATION

Each personnel replacement battalion designated to support a CRC/CDC operation has from two to three assigned replacement companies. When in a reserve status, replacement units are organized at cadre level. Upon mobilization, these units must report to their CRC stations at C3 or higher status in personnel readiness. This manning level is essential for the units to plan and conduct operations on a continuous basis and perform their command and control mission. Figure 17-1 shows the CRC organizational structure.

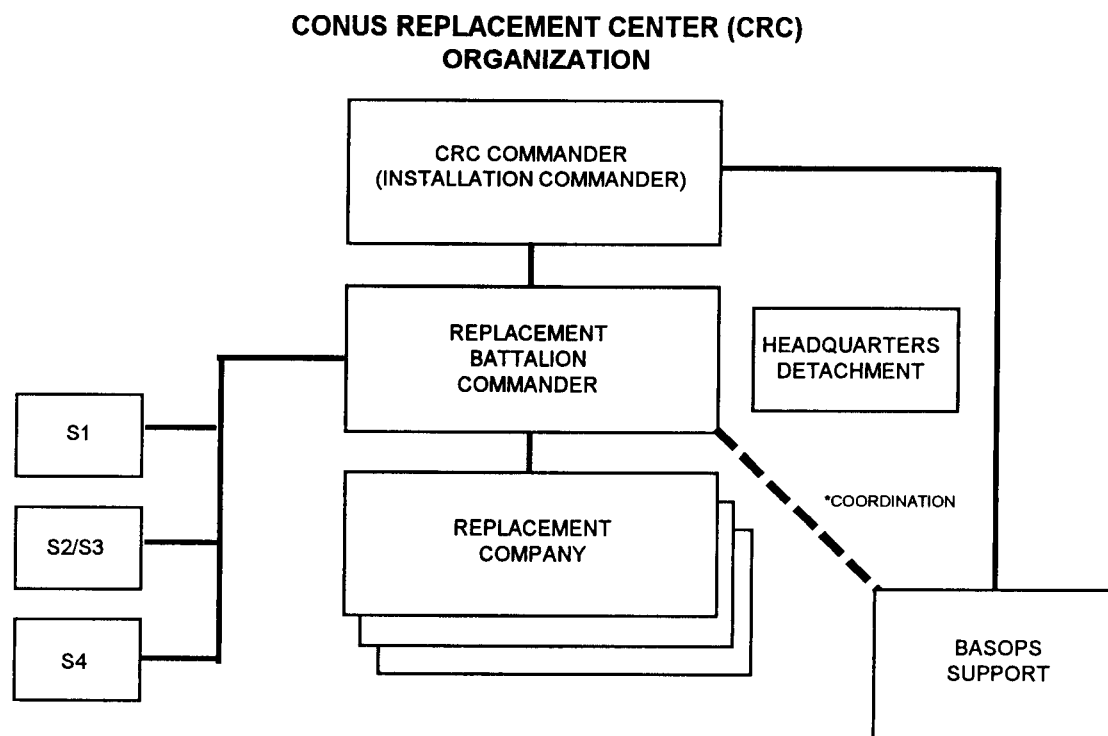
EMPLOYMENT

The installation staff is responsible for physically processing replacements. This includes administration, expendable supplies, soldier readiness program verification, food service, billeting,

communications and data processing, transportation, medical and dental, laundry, family assistance support, weapons, chemical defense equipment, and OCIE issue. Installation training responsibilities include range operation, NBC warfare, and other directed requirements.

CAPACITY

The CRC processing cycle takes 96 hours from the time replacements report until they arrive at the port of embarkation. CRCs may reduce the processing time to 72 hours to meet operational requirements. Each replacement company may command and control four replacement platoons, each with a capacity of 100. A company can have 100 replacements ready to depart each day. A CRC with three replacement companies has a daily output capacity of 300.



* NOT ALL INCLUSIVE

Figure 17-1